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most honorable names in Great Britain and it is especially desirable that the number of subscribers be great rather than the individual subscriptions, for in a memorial to this great epoch-maker in science should appear contributions from all those who appreciate his work or honor his memory, and their name is legion. The form which the Memorial is to take has not yet been decided, but it will probably include an endowment for a scholarship to carry on biological research. The English circular appropriately says: "though the works of CHARLES DARWIN form his best and most enduring memorial, his many friends and admirers feel that these should not be his only monument. They are desirous of handing down to posterity the likeness of a man who has done so much for the advancement of natural knowledge, possibly in the form of a statue to be erected in some public place. They wish further, if possible, to establish a Fund associated with his name, the proceeds of which will be devoted, in some way hereafter to be determined, to the furtherance of Biological Science."

In the English subscription list the amounts vary from two or three dollars to five hundred, so that any one can give, and we have no doubt that many readers of this will be glad to contribute within these limits. The home circular says that "subscriptions may be sent to Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass., who will acknowledge the same and forward them to the Treasurer of the English Executive Committee of the Darwin Memorial."—J. M. C.

Aralia racemosa, L.—This plant is well adapted to show the morphological character of a panicle. Two or three internodes from the ground is a leaf about 2½ ft. long. In its axis may be found 1 to 3 umbels. The next internode bears a leaf about 1½ ft. long. In this axis is a raceme of 4 to 7 umbels. The leaf of the following internode is only about ⅔ ft. in length. It bears a panicle of 4 to 7 umbels. The succeeding leaf is ⅜ in. long, the petiole equalling the ternately parted rudimentary blade. The axis contains 3 to 4 umbels in a panicle. Then follow two or three leaves scarcely ¼ in. long with undivided blades passing into triangular bracts. This is the normal condition, but intermediate states are found connecting the leaves morphologically with the bracts by a continuous series of specimens. What seems to be a large panicle is the primary stem bearing small racemes or panicles in the axis of leaves in their ordinary form or reduced to bracts.

This species is pretandrous. The petals and stamens fall off before the 5 stigmas recurve to receive the pollen, insuring cross-fertilization.—A. F. FOERSTE, *Dayton, Ohio.*

Animal and Vegetable Chlorophyll.—To say that one difference between plants and animals is that the food of the former is inorganic and that of the latter organic is hardly a correct statement, for the food of both kinds of organisms is necessarily